

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Rumblings from the Deep South...

IACP speakers assess Reagan's anti-drug moves

President Reagan's plans for combating crime, which he first outlined a year ago before the International Association of Chiefs of Police convention, were described by several speakers at the same meeting this year as a promising first step — although some found that first step too tentative or wobbly.

The critique of Reagan's anti-crime efforts included Democratic Senator Joseph Biden's assertion that Federal programs have not been given enough money to be effective or have used funds so poorly that they "disappeared like water into the desert sands, without any significant impact on crime."

But Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese reassured the nation's police chiefs that Reagan thinks maintaining a strong law enforcement community is "as important on the domestic side as a strong national defense is on the international side."

Three Reagan Administration officials — Meese, Attorney General William French Smith and FBI Director William

Webster — pointed to bills that would revise standards for setting Federal bail and parole, provide Federal funding for some local law enforcement programs, limit the insanity defense and loosen the exclusionary rule as signs that the Reagan Administration is doing something about crime.

Their comments, made during the 1982 IACP conference in Atlanta last month, coincided with the President's whirlwind visit to South Florida, where he inspected drugs, cash and guns seized by the special drug task force established there last January.

On October 14, Reagan announced that he will establish 12 more regional task forces across the country and hire 1,200 additional agents and prosecutors to staff them.

The latest attack on drugs and organized crime will cost \$160 million to \$200 million this year. The Administration is seeking the money in an amendment to the 1983 budget sent to Congress during the lame-duck session that began

November 29, which would provide \$130 million trimmed from the appropriations bill for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments.

FBI Director Webster told the police chiefs in Atlanta that the new attack on drugs is necessary because "the vast amounts of cash involved can... be used to directly assault the criminal justice process."

He reassured the chiefs that the task forces won't interfere with local police work, saying that they are not intended to replace the local police agencies' existing field operations or add another layer of bureaucracy that local police must deal with.

Each task force will have a special FBI or Drug Enforcement Administration officer in charge to recommend goals and strategies, he said, and those officers will consult with senior law enforcement officials in each region.

The new task forces will be based in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Houston, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and

San Diego.

They are part of what Presidential adviser Meese called "a national program to do a better job of protecting our lives and property."

Meese said the President has fulfilled the promises he made to police chiefs in 1981 by establishing the Victims of Crime Task Force, revitalizing the National Institute of Justice under acting director James (Chips) Stewart "away from what in the past has been vague sociological experiments," setting up new police training programs at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga., and working to implement the 24 recommendations of the Task Force on Violent Crime.

But Senator Biden, the ranking minority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, was cautious in praising the President's efforts, noting, "The new anti-crime program announced by President Reagan last month was overlong in coming, but it is no less welcome to those of us who have tried for years to put some

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Damos passes IACP mantle to Callahan; Reynolds elected sixth vice president

The reins of leadership for the International Association of Chiefs of Police shifted to new hands last month as Chief Leo Callahan of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., assumed the presidency and Chief Charles D. Reynolds of Dover, N.H., won election as the group's new sixth vice president.

Callahan, who replaced Chief James Damos of University City, Mo., as president, is considered by many to be a moderate conservative whose leadership will not differ markedly from that of his predecessor.



IACP president Leo Callahan

A 26-year veteran of the Fort Lauderdale police, Callahan recently lost his bid to become lieutenant governor of Florida. He is also recovering from triple bypass heart surgery conducted in September by the noted heart surgeon Dr. Denton Cooley.

The new IACP president said he found the high attendance at last month's conference — nearly 5,000 members, guests and exhibitors attended — an encouraging sign. "It truly signaled that law enforcement officers are ready to deal with contemporary problems," he said. "In talking with the chiefs, particularly those in smaller towns whose budget is strapped, I found them ready to try innovative techniques to stretch their resources."

Callahan said he also sensed an increasing awareness on the part of local police chiefs of the problems of drug importation, and he called President Reagan's promise to establish 12 new regional task forces like the one operating in Florida "good news for those of us in law enforcement."

One of Callahan's efforts in the coming months will be to look for new means of income for the organization, he said, since traditional sources of funding, such as government grants, are becoming scarce.

Callahan said he had to "hit the ground with my feet moving" upon taking over as IACP president because the convention was several weeks later than usual.

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MARIJUANA MIGRATION: With an increased Federal presence in southern Florida, drug trafficking has begun to move elsewhere. Here, a cadre of State Police cadets in Maine unload an estimated 30 tons of marijuana seized in a raid last month.

Wide World Photo

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

DC police put moonlighting guidelines back on the shelf

Washington, D.C., Mayor Marion Barry has delayed the implementation of guidelines proposed last month by Police Chief Maurice Turner that would allow D.C. police to work part-time as security guards.

Barry instructed Turner to delay the general order establishing the moonlighting guidelines after several opponents of the measure spoke with him.

The opponents include private security guards who fear they could lose their jobs if police officers are allowed to work part-time, and a group of black officers who claim the guidelines don't adequately provide for injuries or liabilities an officer might encounter while moonlighting.

Turner had refused to delay the guidelines despite those objections, siding with those who argued that the rules would help fight crime by putting more uniformed, armed officers in public

places.

A law passed last June cleared the way for the guidelines and would allow about 4,000 officers — those at the rank of captain or below — to moonlight up to 24 hours a week.

Barry promised opponents of the plan that he would not allow the guidelines to be issued until he had investigated the issues surrounding them. In addition to the objections raised by the measure's opponents, Barry reportedly is concerned that the guidelines may have to be published in the D.C. Register and undergo public review for 30 days before going into effect.

Study finds fewer spouses killing each other in Chicago

The rate of murders between spouses has dropped slightly in the past 10 years, a new study has revealed, challenging the stereotype that murder is most often committed by someone who knew the victim well.

According to research led by Franklin E. Zimring of the University of Chicago, the rate of marital homicides per 100,000 households declined nationally from 4.3 in 1970 to 3.9 in 1980.

"Homicide within formal family settings is extraordinarily rare," the study said. It said the murder of a wife by her husband accounts for only one of every 100 Chicago homicides.

Of the 151 killings between the sexes in Chicago in 1981, only 23 occurred between marriage partners, the study noted.

Using information about those 151 murders, the researchers found that:

¶ Although Hispanics are suspects in 20 percent of all Chicago murders, Hispanic men and women rarely kill each other;

¶ White men kill nearly twice as many white women as white women kill white men, but black women kill twice as many black men as the reverse.

¶ Black women are more likely to kill a man with a knife than with a gun.

Victims to get royalties if rapist publishes safety manual

A Louisiana District Court judge has ruled that confessed rapist Jon Barry Simonis must pay his two victims \$500,000 each if he publishes a safety manual for women, as he has planned.

Judge L. H. Coltharp Jr. ruled that Simonis must pay the victims damages from any royalties that accrue from the book he is writing, which he says will be a safety manual for women who fear rape.

The judge also awarded \$50,000 each to the husband of one of the women and to the 17-year-old son of the other, both of whom were forced to witness the rapes.

Public outcry leads to changes in Md. county deadly-force rule

The Anne Arundel County, Md., Police Department, which has been sharply criticized for three fatal shootings by police officers in the past two years, has issued a strict new deadly-force policy.

Under the policy announced last month by Chief Maxwell V. Frye Jr., officers may not fire at fleeing felons unless the felon has committed a violent crime or threatens bodily harm to the officer or to the public.

In the past, officers were allowed to fire at fleeing felons who had committed non-violent crimes such as burglary.

Chief Frye announced several other measures designed to ease public concern over the department's use of deadly

force, all of which were approved by the Police-Community Concerns Panel, a citizens advisory group created six months ago.

Those measures include allowing the county's human relations officer to review all reports involving internal investigations of citizen complaints against police officers and appointing a special panel to evaluate all deadly-force incidents and recommend changes in police policies or training.

The police department came under fire from community groups for its deadly-force policy in 1981 after an Annapolia resident was shot to death when he resisted police during a routine traffic stop, and a man who had barricaded himself in his home was killed as he fled the burning building.

Omaha cops go to court to stop use of quotas in promotions

Sixteen white police officers in Omaha, Neb., have filed suit in U.S. District Court, asking that the use of a racial quota in making promotions be declared unconstitutional.

It is the second Federal suit filed by Omaha officers after recent promotional examinations for the rank of sergeant. The first, filed by the Brotherhood of Midwest Guardians, a black group, contended that the examinations violated a court-approved anti-discrimination agreement because there was not a black on every assessment center panel.

As a result of the first suit, U.S. District Judge Arlen Beam ordered Police Chief Robert Wadman to promote 10 of the 60 candidates to the rank of sergeant, and said that at least three of the 10 must be black.

The white officers who filed the second suit, all of whom took the sergeant's exam, argued that the quota was unfair and have asked the judge to set minimum standards for promotions to sergeant.

They also said that they were not allowed to see their test results or evaluations and were not told which part of the promotional exam carried the most

weight in the testing. The candidates completed written tests on police and management skills and were rated in an assessment center on their problem-solving skills.

The suit filed by the white officers will also be heard by Judge Beam.

Too drunk to drive? New device warns drivers of danger levels

Drivers who have one more for the road may soon be able to decide whether it was one too many, with a personal, miniature breath analyzer.

The product, called Test-n-Tell, was designed and marketed by a bail bondsman and his brother, an inventor. The pocket-sized device rates four stages of alcohol consumption: pass, alert, careful and extreme caution. Users exhale into the device's mouthpiece, wait two to three minutes, then compare the color of chemical crystals in a disposable test tube with colors on the rating chart.

But the producers warn that Test-n-Tell is not a defense against a drunk driving charge and a warning on the package cautions that results should not be used to determine the user's ability to drive.

Test-n-Tell is now being test marketed in western Pennsylvania. The developers told United Press International that they expect to manufacture 10,000 devices a week, each of which will sell for about \$30.

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Researchers blast selective-sentencing scale validity

Two Rand Corporation researchers who worked with Peter Greenwood to develop the highly publicized "selective incapacitation" scale that was introduced two months ago now say the scale is unreliable and should not be used to set prison sentences.

Marcia R. Chaiken and Jan M. Chaiken, authors of a study that was published in conjunction with Greenwood's, have warned that as many as half of the scale's predictions about which offenders are likely to commit large numbers of crimes may be wrong.

"We looked at the same information, the same variables, but came to a different conclusion," Marcia Chaiken said. "We feel the scale should not be

employed."

The Chaikens' criticisms are likely to add fuel to what is already a burning controversy over whether a predictive scale such as Greenwood's should be used to determine which criminal offenders should receive lengthy sentences.

In the weeks since Greenwood's scale was introduced, selective sentencing has been featured in national publications such as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times* and *Newsweek* magazine. Greenwood also appeared on NBC-TV's *Phil Donahue Show* to explain the scale and how it could work.

The idea has won support from space-strapped prison wardens and corrections officials, who see the scale as a way to

reduce crime without increasing prison populations. Greenwood predicted that using his scale to increase prison terms for potential high-rate robbers in California could reduce the robbery rate by 15 percent at the same time as it reduces the prison population by 5 percent.

Greenwood's scale uses seven factors to determine whether a defendant is likely to commit large numbers of crimes: whether the defendant has been in jail for more than 12 of the past 24 months, has been convicted of the same type of crime before, was convicted of any crimes before age 16, has been committed to a state or Federal juvenile facility, has used heroin or barbiturates in the past two years, has used those drugs as a juvenile or has been unemployed for more than 12 of the past 24 months.

Defendants who met four of the seven criteria would be considered potential high-rate offenders and given longer prison sentences to prevent them from committing those crimes.

Although Greenwood cautioned in his study that selective sentencing could be controversial, he described it as "a rational means for allocating scarce prison

space."

But the Chaikens said the scale is too unreliable in predicting high-rate offenders to be used in sentencing. Marcia Chaiken said that criminal records needed to supply the information about whether a defendant meets the scale's seven criteria are sketchy and inaccurate, making it difficult to apply the scale.

She also warned that the scale could incorrectly identify many defendants as potential high-rate offenders, even when the defendant supplies the information needed for the scale.

In their study, the Chaikens said, "Using the (criteria) to identify violent predators — even if limited to those convicted of serious crimes — can potentially result in real injustice."

Greenwood acknowledged that the Chaikens' claim that the scale could result in a high number of incorrect identifications is true, saying, "Opinions differ about how accurate the scale has to be before it can be used. I tried to leave that up to the reader."

But Greenwood also pointed out that the scale may be more precise than the

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Columbus faces rough sailing over enforcement, contract snags

Police officers in Columbus, Ohio, have been in the news twice in the past few months — once because of complaints that they did their jobs too well and once because they refused to do them at all.

The first headlines appeared in September as citizens of Columbus and nearby cities complained that police officers were pursuing trivial offenses too doggedly. When a 79-year-old woman was ticketed for endangering herself by sweeping the street, a newspaper columnist labelled them "the Columbus Keystones." Police explained that a high rate of pedestrian accidents made strict enforcement of traffic and jaywalking laws necessary, but the controversy continued.

Columbus police were in the news again in mid-November when the Fraternal Order of Police called for a sickout to protest a breakdown in salary negotiations. The sickout was called off two hours after it began, when the City Council agreed to try to meet the union's demand for a five-percent raise.

Contracting an Illness

The short-lived "blue flu" epidemic began when negotiations between Mayor Tom Moody's administration and the FOP broke down. Moody, who originally had asked that police officers and firefighters agree to a five-percent cut in pay and a 10-month wage freeze, told FOP leaders that the city simply had no money for the five-percent raise the union demanded.

The officers, who have been working without a contract since September 30, accused Moody of refusing to negotiate

in good faith. FOP leaders studied the city budget and claimed \$11 million could be trimmed from six areas of the budget to produce money for police and other city services. They estimated that the five-percent increase they wanted would cost the city \$1.8 million next year.

They claimed that a new city income tax passed in November would generate \$5 million, a new hotel-motel tax would bring the city an additional \$600,000 and Federal revenue-sharing funds could provide \$2 million that could be allotted to police.

Convinced that money for raises could be found, the FOP leadership called for a three-day sickout beginning November 18 — and ending on the day of the Ohio State-Michigan football game at Ohio Stadium, a game that usually requires the services of 400 Columbus police officers.

When the sickout began on the third shift, about 90 percent of the officers scheduled to work called in sick, according to acting Police Chief Carman Spiert.

The City Council called an emergency session to meet with FOP leaders shortly after the sickout began. Within hours, they had agreed to look into the budget and try to find funds for the raises and the FOP agreed to call off the sickout.

"At this point, they are willing to wait and see," Spiert said. "We're still in the process of negotiating."

The Keystone Capers

Criticism over the department's strict enforcement of jaywalking, littering and public drinking statutes came to a head

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Planning unit on the block as New Orleans PD runs \$2M short

New Orleans Police Superintendent Henry Morris has warned city officials that the proposed 1983 police budget falls \$2 million short of the department's needs.

Under the proposed budget, the police department would be allotted \$58.3 million next year. The research and planning unit, with a budget of \$750,000, would be eliminated.

Morris told the City Council that the proposed budget would also mean that the police could not purchase 100 new cars it will need next year, or pay the increased salaries of 294 officers who will move to the rank of Police Officer III.

Eliminating the research and planning unit would leave the department un-

prepared for tasks such as planning coverage of the Mardi Gras celebration, predicting criminal activity, maintaining the computer system and developing department regulations, he said.

"One of the ironies of our current fiscal problem and the state of the economy is that, unlike revenues, citizen demands for service and criminal activity are not decreasing..." Morris told the *New Orleans Times-Picayune/States-Item*.

"It is tragic that the less we can afford to finance the needs of the Police Department, the more we need the police."

The \$58.3 million proposed for the police represents the largest single appropriation in the city's proposed 1983 operating budget of \$304 million.

Everybody into the pool



Wide World Photo

California Highway Patrol officers had their hands full as they began enforcing a car-pool entrance to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge during the November 16 evening rush hour. Sixteen officers handed out \$29.50 tickets to the drivers of all vehicles carrying fewer than three people.

People & Places

Meting out poetic justice for parking violators in California

Drivers who park illegally in zones for the handicapped in Capitola, Calif., find it difficult to argue with the officers who write out their tickets. Four of the five members of the Capitola Police Department's traffic-code enforcement unit are handicapped.

"Excuses like 'I was in a hurry,' or 'I didn't want to walk that far' don't work very well with us," said Officer Francisco Ramirez, who patrols his beat in a wheelchair.

Chief Robert Allen, whose brother lost the use of his arms and legs in a car accident, started the special unit in 1979. Chief Supervising Officer Tom Hanna called it "an unqualified success." He told United Press International, "The only criticism we get is that they're perhaps a bit too zealous."

The unit includes one non-handicapped person because the department can't find enough handicapped people to fill the jobs, Hanna said.

Ramirez, crippled by polio when he was two years old, says traffic-code enforcement is the first job he's held. "I was never really a shut-in like a lot of the handicapped are, but this has still opened up a whole new world for me," he said.



Capitola, Calif., parking enforcement officer Francisco Ramirez marks the tire of an illegally parked car as he patrols his four-square block beat in his motorized wheelchair.

Getting a green light

San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender won't be forced to resign if he decides to seek the mayoral seat vacated by Pete Wilson, who won election as a U.S. Senator on November 2.

However, he may be fired if campaigning interferes with his work.

San Diego City Manager Ray Blair announced recently that he has dropped his ultimatum that Kolender resign if he decides to run for mayor, after the city attorney told him that he could not legally require Kolender to resign.

But Blair said he still believes that Kolender cannot do a good job as police chief while campaigning and said he will fire the chief if his candidacy interferes with his work.

Kolender has maintained that he can separate his roles as police chief and candidate. "From eight in the morning until five, I'd do my job as chief of police," he said. "I could, in fact, campaign in the evenings."

Kolender has been San Diego's chief since 1976, when he was appointed by Blair. He is one of four potential candidates for the mayor's job, which probably will be filled in a special election in March.

Auto-motivated

Three police officers were honored recently by the National Automobile Theft Bureau and the International Association of Chiefs of Police for their work in vehicle theft prevention and investigation.

Lieut. Richard D. McQuown of the Kentucky State Police was awarded the first NATB/IACP Law Enforcement Award. McQuown organized and currently commands the intelligence gathering and enforcement unit of the Kentucky State Police Auto Theft Section and helped design Kentucky's automated vehicle identification system.

Officer Wilford E. Rutledge of the California Highway Patrol, a past president of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, and Officer Daniel J. Buckman of the Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department, who helped uncover an active professional theft ring, received honorable mention awards.

A buff's honor burial

Police officers in Boston's District 2 recently buried a lonely, retarded man who spent more than 20 years visiting Boston police stations.

Paul Streeter, 53, spent much of his life with police — marching with the officers when they picketed during layoffs, attending police banquets and retirement parties, listening to the police scanner in his rooming house apartment, or just visiting those he admired most, the police officers.

Streeter, known for his Red Sox baseball cap and the American flag he usually carried, died November 4 of hepatitis and was buried with a police honor guard in ceremonies given by a police chaplain. He wore a Boston Police membership badge pinned to his lapel.

"There are always people hanging around police stations," Phillip M. Vitti, night deputy superintendent at the district station told the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Police huffs, we call them. Usually, they're lonely and isolated, and we make them feel protected. But Paul was different."

Traffic management institute adds a computerized edge

A leading expert in the use of computers to investigate and reconstruct traffic accidents has joined the Institute of Police Traffic Management as a lecturer and European consultant.

Tom Ravensdale, of London, England, traveled to the institute's headquarters in Jacksonville, Fla., recently to train its staff in the use of computers in accident investigations. Ravensdale also is one of the leading researchers in the field of motorcycle accident injuries.

"His work is applying computer technology to the investigation of traffic accidents is fascinating and the pro-

grams he has developed will be very useful to the serious accident investigator," said Russell Arend, the institute's director.

"His basic programs will enable the investigator and reconstructionist to save hours in mathematical computations on a single accident."

Ravensdale, who was trained as a biologist, became interested in investigating motorcycle accidents when he was a grand prix motorcycle racer. He is now director of research for Comerash, an accident investigation firm in London.

While working with the institute, Ravensdale will offer presentations at the University of North Florida, including a workshop on traffic accident investigation in March.



Tom Ravensdale

Shape up or...

Cobb County, Ga., Public Safety Director Bob Hightower is having what could be termed a "fitness fit."

Hightower, 48, says he is feeling better than ever since training at the FBI National Academy earlier this year forced him to get in shape. He runs at least nine miles a week, works out at a health club three days a week and has given up his two packs of cigarettes a day.

Now Hightower wants all Cobb County officers to have a fitness fit. He is establishing mandatory physical-fitness standards for his force, beginning January 1.

The new fitness standards will require that officers pass agility tests twice a year. They must be able to run 1½ miles and perform a series of calisthenics such as push-ups, sit-ups and pull-ups.

So long, Seattle

Seattle Police Lieut. Duane Christensen has been named chief of the police force in nearby Bremerton, Wash.

Christensen, 42, replaced Chief Steve Devery, who retired several months ago. A 20-year veteran of the Seattle department, Christensen has been commander of the Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy and head of the police intelligence unit.

Christensen took over as chief of the 62-member Bremerton force on December 1.

Dummying up speeders



Wide World Photo

He may be just a mannequin, but the "officer" parked at roadside in Perry Township, Ohio, is making dummies out of speeders in the Lake County community. Police there say the ploy has resulted in a dramatic drop in the number of speeders.

SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



As the Supreme Court Justices broke for the short Thanksgiving recess last month, they did so keenly aware that the Court's backlog problem would continue to plague them

well beyond this holiday season. Yet even with a caseload that has caused Justice Brennan to comment that "there is a limit to human endurance," the Justices have something to be thankful for this year.

Comments made by six Supreme Court Justices at bar association meetings and at law schools have created sufficient media awareness to generate support for two bills pending in Congress, H.R. 6872 and S. 1531, which would make discretionary the now mandatory review of cases involving the constitutionality of state laws. Those cases dominated over a quarter of the Court's docket last term.

An insightful news analysis by Francis J. Flaherty that appeared last month in the National Law Journal mentioned the fact that Justice Stevens has gone so far as to suggest that the Court re-examine its internal Rule of Four, which requires the assent of four Justices to grant plenary review of a case. That rule, Justice Stevens observed, is entirely contrary to the majority rule, in that, if only four Justices have voted to grant plenary review, five Justices have silently voted against such review. Due to the Rule of Four, though, the case is still granted review.

Regardless of what long-term solution to the backlog problem is ultimately devised, it has little bearing on the fact that the Court is currently disposing of cases by denying review and allowing the law of the Courts of Appeals and state

high courts to control. One such denial, of special interest to police officers, follows, as well as analyses of cases recently granted full plenary review.

Police Immunity

On November 8, the Supreme Court issued a list of 16 cases that failed to collect the four votes necessary to insure full plenary review. One of those cases, decided in the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, was especially noteworthy in that it created a conflict with another circuit.

The Supreme Court's denial of certiorari left standing a ruling that a police officer is insulated from liability under Title 42 U.S.C. §1983 even when the officer acted maliciously in getting the arrest warrant, because the judge in the present case issued the warrant based upon an affidavit supplied by the prosecutor.

In recent years, §1983 has been the cornerstone of an increasing number of civil suits by persons injured by police officers acting within the scope of their employment. The section states:

"Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

The attempt to utilize §1983 in the present case originated in the following sequence of events. A daughter of the petitioner in this case, a minor, told a police officer that she had engaged in sexual relations with her father. After hearing this assertion, the police officer took the minor daughter to the local district attorney. Satisfying himself as to the probability of the alleged act, the district

attorney swore out an affidavit and obtained an arrest warrant from the judge.

Armed with the warrant, the police officer arrested the girl's father on a charge of incest. Following his acquittal at trial, the father brought an action under §1983 against the arresting officer. The complaint charged that the officer's action in making the arrest was "malicious, harassing, and in bad faith." The father alleged in the civil trial against the officer that the officer had acted maliciously by not informing the district attorney of evidence establishing the father's innocence of the crime charged. At the completion of the trial the court ruled in the father's favor.

An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which also came to the conclusion that the father should never have been put on trial for incest. However, the appellate court refused to go further and find the officer liable for damages under §1983. The court determined that the officer was insulated from liability under §1983, reasoning, "If the facts supporting an arrest are put before an intermediary's decision to issue a warrant or return an indictment breaks the causal chain..."

What this means, in effect, is that in the Fifth Circuit a police officer will not be liable under 42 U.S.C. §1983 even if "by wrongful means, he taints the independent judgment of the grand jury, magistrate, prosecutor, or other intermediary."

Eight of the U.S. Supreme Court Justices were sufficiently comfortable with that holding to summarily deny review of the father's appeal. The lone dissenter, Justice White, pointed out that the effect of the Court's denial of certiorari was to create a conflict in the law between several of the Courts of Appeals. Citing a decision from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, *Smiddy v. Varney*, 665 F.2d 261 (1981), Justice

White observed that the arresting officer is only shielded from §1983 liability "if, and only if, the officer does not color the intermediary's independent judgment by, for example, exerting pressure or presenting false evidence." Also cited was the decision in *Ames v. United States*, 600 F.2d 183 (1979), where the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit wrote that "the presentation of false evidence or the withholding of evidence" might preclude a police officer's immunity from tort liability.

Taking into consideration the fact that police officers are slapped with §1983 suits with increasing regularity, Justice White urged his colleagues to grant full plenary review in order to establish a nationwide rule as to what official misconduct will give rise to supportable §1983 actions. (Smith v. Gonzales, No.

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Rounding 'em up...

Houston PD ropes herds of NY recruits

For four days last month, long lines of people who wanted to be police officers snaked through the halls of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, spilling out into the lobby and any other unoccupied space.

The would-be officers — about 2,500 of them — jockeyed for position and talked about applications and interviews as television crews from local stations watched.

But the long lines of applicants weren't waiting for jobs with New York City police agencies — they were applying for positions in Houston.

"We didn't expect nearly that many," said Sgt. Cindy Landry, the Houston recruiting officer who headed up the visit. "We ran out of all our paperwork on the first day."

The Houston Police Department began recruiting officers nationally in 1980 as it worked to keep its forces expanding as the city grew. In recent months, recruiting officers have visited Chicago, Detroit, Louisiana, Kentucky and North and South Carolina.

Recruiters had visited John Jay College on seven previous occasions, usually speaking to classes. They decided to go back this fall because the college has a large enrollment of criminal justice

students and a large number of minority students.

But what recruiters expected to be an ordinary college recruitment visit turned out to be a media event.

"For some reason, the news media got hold of this and everything was just wild," Landry said. "We didn't do anything different from what we normally do."

Landry said she thinks the large number of applicants, only half of whom were John Jay students, was due to high unemployment rates, Houston's warm climate and the department's starting salary of \$1,630 a month during training.

"Houston is known as the boom town," she said.

That boom town image is one reason the Houston Police Department must work nationally to recruit enough officers. The department is in the process of doubling the number of officers it employs — from 3,200 now to 6,000 in three years. It trains a class of 70 cadets every seven weeks.

Landry said Houston can't supply that many recruits since the unemployment rate is low there. "Now we're seeing the unemployment crunch and eventually we may be able to fill the classes from the city," she said. "But not yet."

She said national recruiting also is im-

portant to help the department find qualified applicants, particularly those who have indicated an interest in law enforcement through their field of study. In New York, John Jay students were given first chance at interviews with recruiters, she said.

The Houston department also recruits at places like John Jay to help maintain a 30 percent ratio of minority officers, Landry said.

Lines from the front

To the editor:

Please ask your readers to send me information on the following subject. I am interested in the fact that preferential treatment has been accorded to those prisoners who espouse the cause of anti-capitalism. My records indicate that Patricia Hearst, Abbie Hoffman and Jack Henry Abbott received privileges denied the general prison population.

If anyone has anything to contribute on this subject I would be very appreciative.

HENRY SCHERER
900 Sheridan Avenue
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Edited by Joseph J. Grau

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Plan for NY police corps hurt by 'significant flaws'

Item: On August 4, 1982, four distinguished New Yorkers and two out-of-towners called for the establishment within New York City of a 20,000-member state police force and an addi-

PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary
By MARTIN A. GREENBERG

tional 10,000 to be assigned to duties outside of the city. The proposal bore the title, "The New Police Corps."

The two forces, which would cost an estimated \$800 million (not including equipment or training), would be composed of young college graduates serving a three-year obligatory term of police service in exchange for a maximum of \$32,000 in college scholarships prior to

the beginning of their police duty. They would be compensated after graduation at the rate of \$20,000 per year, including fringe benefits.

The proposal goes on to recommend that the city's Transit Police force be reorganized in order to accommodate the addition of up to 3,000 of the new police corps members. The corps members would become members of the State Police and would be centrally administered by that agency. When crime has been substantially eliminated from the subways, corps members would be assigned to the bus terminals, railroad stations and the city's streets as foot patrol officers.

At the conclusion of the obligatory service, the former police corps members would be encouraged "on a purely volun-

tary but paid basis, to serve for several years of weekends and summers as members of a newly created Civilian Police Reserve." In this capacity, they would be utilized to rebuild local auxiliary police units throughout the state. The proposal declares that although thousands of unpaid auxiliary police volunteers are currently contributing to the preservation of public order throughout the city and state, they are not well trained, are unarmed, and generally do not possess full police powers.

A New York Times editorial said the proposal merits real interest and represents "a genuine breath of fresh air." The Times emphasized that additional police manpower would help clear

the streets of the perpetrators who commit many petty offenses and that members of the new police corps would be well motivated because of their backgrounds to get the job done. Moreover, the Times stated, the plan appears to make the best use of existing state-supported higher educational programs in order to pay for part of the expense. Members who return to civilian life would possess "an invaluable understanding of law enforcement and urban crime."

In point of fact, the proposal appears to suffer from a number of significant flaws. The proposal rests on the assumption that doubling the police presence in New York City will be a decisive factor in driving fear and crime from the streets. However, merely doubling the number of police in the city may not be enough. Police work in eight-hour shifts, take time off, get sick, and must appear in court. Consequently, only about a quarter of the 20,000 additional foot patrol officers would actually be on the streets at any one time.

The budget figures for the new police corps do not include projected costs for training, equipment, processing new cases, or cost of living adjustments for living in the city. Such expenses could easily increase the overall price tag to \$1 billion. Furthermore, overcrowding in the city's correctional system has already reached crisis levels.

The training of the new police corps and the integration of its members into local departments may prove to be insurmountably difficult. The proposal refers to use of the summers which occur at the end of the sophomore and junior years as opportunities to conduct training. Reference is also made to the utilization

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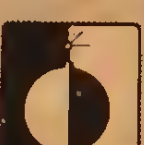


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Columbus PD takes flak on two fronts

Continued from Page 3

in October when Louise Rose was ticketed for sweeping the street in front of her home.

Police said she had been warned repeatedly to stay out of the street and had nearly been hit by a car once.

But Rose, who told reporters, "I cried when he gave me a ticket because I never got a ticket before," won the public's sympathy.

Her case, and those of an 18-year-old man who was sentenced to 30 nights in jail for throwing a paper cup onto the freeway before officials discovered he was mentally retarded and a woman with a hearing aid who was handcuffed for disobeying an officer's order to stay on the curb, brought a wave of criticism.

Police officials in Columbus say they have been strict with jaywalkers and others who disobey traffic laws on foot because the number of pedestrians killed in traffic accidents there is high — equal to the number of drivers killed last year.

The case against street-sweeper Rose was dismissed recently, with a gentle admonition from the judge that she sweep from the sidewalk, so the complaints have cooled for now, police said.

But some officers are worried that the publicity has hurt the city's image. As one patrol officer said, "The image that is presented from these things makes us look like a cow town."

From the horses' mouths...

NIJ breaks tradition, soliciting chiefs' views at IACP

The advisory board of the National Institute of Justice turned over a new leaf in its brief history recently when its members went on the road to meet with police chiefs from across the country to find out how they think NIJ money should be spent.

The meetings, conducted last month during the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference in Atlanta, marked the first time that the advisory board had conducted public hearings to get advice from those working in criminal justice.

Newly appointed NIJ director James (Chips) Stewart said the hearings were the first step toward "a huge change" in the institute's approach — making it more responsive to the needs of those with the day-to-day responsibility for enforcing the law.

He said the institute, which allocates Federal funds for criminal justice research, has too long ignored the practitioners.

"Research has been the one area that

really has fostered a lot of change in law enforcement," Stewart said. "Such research plays such an important role, I wanted the board to listen to the people who have to carry out our findings before we spend that money. . . .

"If we don't consider the practitioner, then much of the research we sponsor is not on track with the questions the practitioner is facing," he added.

Stewart, who was chief of detectives in the Oakland, Calif., police department before becoming special assistant to Attorney General William French Smith and later NIJ director, said he decided to conduct the public hearings after a March conference at the National Academy of Sciences, which he said was held to discuss the future of criminal justice research.

After that meeting, Stewart said, police leaders complained that no practitioners had been invited to attend the meeting. "They told me their perspective had been excluded, that they were being saddled with research that was not of

particular help to them."

Stewart decided to delay signing grants for \$5 million that had been approved previously by the institute so he could first seek the advice of those in the criminal justice field.

The first opportunity to get that advice, he said, was the IACP convention. The advisory board traveled to Atlanta and met with police chiefs there for four days.

They heard testimony from former IACP president James Damos and executive director Norman Darwick, Chief Allen Andrews of Peoria, Ill.; Chief Lee Brown of Houston; Chief Art Dill of Denver; George Sicaras, former police chief in Hartford, Conn.; Chief Joseph McNamara of San Jose; and singer Connie Francis, who spoke at the conference on behalf of crime victims.

Stewart said the police chiefs told NIJ advisors that research has to be more relevant to their day-to-day jobs.

They recommended that NIJ research funds be spent to find better ways to

identify career criminals, to cope with reduced resources, to achieve better coordination of state and Federal law enforcement efforts with local police work, to reduce fear of crime and to manage patrol operations, Stewart said.

As a result of the chiefs' testimony, NIJ is now searching for research proposals that would answer those concerns, and probably will grant \$1 million to \$2 million for research areas such as career criminal identification and cutback management, Stewart said.

Police chiefs in Atlanta also told the NIJ board that research results aren't disseminated widely enough, so that they sometimes miss reports that could be helpful.

To ease that problem, NIJ staff members will conduct regional meetings after major research efforts are completed to help get the word out, Stewart said.

To get advice from other criminal justice practitioners, the NIJ board will

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IACP roundup:

Atlanta meeting zeroes in on Reagan's anti-drug war

Continued from Page 1

real muscle into Federal anti-crime efforts."

Later he added, "We just may be getting our Federal anti-crime act together at last."

Biden criticized the Administration program for what he called "the absence of a strong central authority to make it work" and called for the creation of a Cabinet-level post with the authority to allocate budgets for the 10 Federal agencies that enforce drug laws and to coordinate their efforts.

In a speech that drew the conference's only standing ovation, Biden charged that "there has been a persistent and chaotic lack of coordination" among

Federal agencies. He added, to loud applause, "The CIA doesn't like the FBI, the FBI doesn't like the CIA and the DEA doesn't like either one of them."

Biden also charged that the President's program doesn't put enough emphasis on stopping the importation of illegal drugs, and he urged that the Administration work with European and Asian governments to stop the flow of drugs and their processing in illegal laboratories. He said assistance to farmers growing legitimate crops is necessary to prevent their turning to the cultivation of drugs.

In other actions at the 1982 conference, which nearly 5,000 people attended, the organization's executive committee adopted a policy statement about crime

victims that says IACP will "consider the full impact of crime upon the lives and fortunes of its victims and witnesses" in setting up its programs.

The policy statement says victims and witnesses have the right to be free from intimidation, to be told of financial assistance and social services available to them, to be provided a secure waiting area during court proceedings and notified when they will not be needed in court, to a quick return of personal property when it is no longer needed as evidence and to be told the final disposition of the case and, in felony cases, to be told when the perpetrator is released from custody.

Members of IACP once again refused to raise the organization's annual dues

from \$35 to \$50. The vote to approve the increase fell just short of the two-thirds margin needed to adopt the measure, with 583 votes in favor of the increase and 307 against.

The IACP Executive Committee had approved the dues increase, which would have been the first since 1973, when the fee was raised from \$25. The Executive Committee had argued in the organization's newsletter that the increase would "put the Association on firm ground and enable it to continue to grow as a national and international force on behalf of law enforcement."

The IACP membership passed a resolution calling for raising the legal drinking age in every state to 21. The measure is "another step toward highway safety with regard to drunken driving," according to IACP public information director Robert Angrisani.

Meeting in conjunction with the IACP conference, the Police Executive Research Forum heard a proposal by Adam Walinsky, former chairman of the New York State Investigation Commission, that would establish a "Police Corps" program in New York similar to the military's Reserve Officers Training Corps. The organization did not adopt a stand on the proposal.

PERF members also discussed a proposed model policy on promotions, but after 2½ hours of debate, sent the proposed policy back to staff researchers for further work.

The model policy, which will be similar to the model policy on disciplinary procedures that PERF has issued to about 600 agencies, will include four recognized methods of testing candidates for promotions, according to the forum's president, Sheriff John Duffy of San Diego County. Those methods are written tests, oral examinations, measurement of promotion potential and capability, and assessment centers.

Duffy said disagreement about some aspects of the proposed policy will delay it at least until the spring, but said the debate did not discourage him.

"We arrived at no model policy, but a debate, after all, is a process," Duffy noted.

Callahan cites IACP progress under Damos; New Hampshire chief Reynolds wins 6th VP spot

Continued from Page 1

shortening his term by a month. He promised to fill committee positions and other posts by January 1.

Callahan praised outgoing president Damos as having done "an admirable job in dealing with some very touchy issues" during his tenure, and said the organization under Damos had made progress in being accepted as the representative voice of law enforcement and in solidifying its relationships with state associations.

In his farewell speech, Damos listed among the IACP's accomplishments in the past year its Center for the Study of International Criminality, discussions with foreign police officials about international crime problems, efforts to work with Federal agencies that deal with terrorism and international crime and plans for the first international conference for senior police officials from around the world.

While Damos was president, the association became more involved in providing Congressional testimony, appearing before committees considering legislation on the exclusionary rule,



Dover, N.H., Chief Charles Reynolds

capital punishment, missing children, violent-crime prevention, motor vehicle theft, drunk driving and the reorganization of Federal law enforcement agencies.

"IACP is more dynamic now than at any time in its past. . . ." Damos said. "We have been recognized as a voice of authority and professionalism."

Newly elected vice president Reynolds

said he wants to continue the efforts of Damos and others in making IACP representative of all police chiefs.

Reynolds won the spot on IACP's hierarchical ladder by defeating Chief Larry Vardell of Williamsburg, Va., by a vote of 533-to-386, and will become president of the association in 1987. Reynolds, who has served as president of the New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police and the New England Association of Chiefs of Police, stressed what he called "the need to communicate better with the membership and insure that the leadership's actions are consistent with the wishes of the membership."

Reynolds described himself as "progressive in that new ideas and practices that are developed that would influence policing in my community. I like to try those experiments and new ideas."

He attributed his win over Vardell, who had the support of the IACP nominating committee, to a strong person-to-person campaign.

Reynolds has been in law enforcement for nearly 23 years, the last 16 as police chief in three New Hampshire communities.

The Salt talks

An interview with Chief E. L. (Bud) Willoughby of the Salt Lake City Police Department

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: For many people who have never been to your city, the mention of Salt Lake City brings to mind pictures of Mormons and deserts. I'm sure that stereotype is wrong, so could you talk first about Salt Lake City and its inhabitants?

WILLOUGHBY: Salt Lake City is the mother city of the state of Utah, with a very, very high concentration of Mormon families in the city as well as in the suburban areas and statewide. The ratio statewide is about 60-40 now because of the national population shift. We're getting many, many more non-Mormons that are moving in.

Salt Lake City is a very unique city because of the fact that it is in, so to speak, the shadow of the Mormon church. The Mormon church is a church that is very profamily. You'd have to understand the philosophy of the Mormon church and then understand how it has a spidering effect within a community. Brigham Young created what is called stake centers. Stake centers are based on the numbers of populations of Mormon families, and then for so many families they create a stake. Within the stake then, there are so many and they have bishops of the wards and presidents of the stakes. The echelons move up until you get to the first presidency of the church. Mormon people are very, very devoted to the church. They believe in helping each other. They do not believe in Federal or state welfare programs. They believe in their own welfare, their own people taking care of their people until they can get their feet on the ground, then they expect them to work for a living.

I was informed before I went to Salt Lake that the Mormons would exert a great deal of pressure on me, being a non-Mormon, and to move in and be the chief of police of a Mormon community, especially where the main governing body of the church is located, I wouldn't last long. Well, I looked at the history of the city of Salt Lake and they had 13 chiefs in 26 years and that worried me. I thought, "There's got to be a reason." Everybody that I came into contact with said it was because of the Mormon influence. It was not. After being there now almost six years, it was the political influence, not the Mormon. I find that the church is probably one of the greatest assets the government has...

The 'Biggest Backers'

LEN: How is the church an asset?

WILLOUGHBY: First of all, they want to know, especially chiefs of police, they want to know what your philosophies are. Are you anti- or pro- or do you take a middle-of-the-road ground on pornography? I'm anti-pornography. I had been and it has nothing to do with my faith. I just think it's wrong for people to sell their bodies for profit. I know that the Mormon Church philosophy is that you don't drink and you don't smoke. I drink and I smoke. I come up front with them and I say, "I'm not a big drinker, but I'll have a cocktail once in a while and I smoke a lot of cigarettes. I want you to know that up front." I'm not going to hide it and I'm not going to be phony. I have found that probably they're

the biggest backers that I have. They want good, conservative law enforcement but they want their law enforcement to have innovative ideas of change that will control crime, that will control vice, that will make an environment where the Mormon family can live and have fun. That's what they want. Well, I don't think that there's any religion in this country that doesn't want the same thing. So it's just the fact that they're Mormons. I think, really, that the Mormon Church in a city the size of Salt Lake City really has to watch a chief of police who is a Mormon because he could be either way — he could be too hard on the Mormons or he can be too favorable to the Mormons. So if they get an outsider that has their philosophy about life and about what a community should be like, he's not an insider, he's not really an outsider, and he gives the Mormon people what they want. I get along very, very well with them. They support me very well. It's a myth, an absolute myth (that they try to influence the police chief).

LEN: You mentioned the Mormons' emphasis on the family and their ideas about the role of women. Does that present any problem as far as the hiring of women for your department?

WILLOUGHBY: Absolutely not... This last recruit class had three women in the class of 25. They don't try to influence the women not to, they don't try to influence them to — they leave that up to us. I would say

your traditional DWI problem. Right through the heart of town you have streets with a speed limit of 40 miles an hour. In any other city, it'd be 25.

LEN: In general, how does policing differ in a city like Salt Lake from policing, say, on the East Coast?

WILLOUGHBY: It's changing in Salt Lake City now because of the migration, but on the East Coast, if you're talking about the urban setting, everything is so cramped and there's far much more migration of people that seldom do you really get to know your next door neighbor or the people who live in front of you or behind you. You don't really get to know them like you would in a city like Salt Lake. People are so mobile, they're on the move all the time. They're geared into their own problems.

It should be said — and a lot of people, especially chiefs, refuse to talk about it, but it has to be said — that we have a very, very low ratio of minority population in the state of Utah. The minority people who are there are very well educated, they've had integration of the schools since day one. We don't have a black area, we don't have a ghetto area, we don't have a Hispanic area — we just all live all over the valley. We don't have the problem of busing in order to handle the problem because it's been there since day one. As the city and the county grow, the schools grow with them and people just move wherever they want to and you don't have, as

'(Mormons) want their law enforcement to have innovative ideas of change that will... make an environment where the Mormon family can live and have fun.'

that my own department probably is about 70 percent Mormon, higher than the state or city average. Of the women I have, probably 90 percent of them are Mormon. So those are things that people hear and it's not true. Their philosophy is the woman belongs in the home and their philosophy is (women) raise babies and take care of their husbands. That's a fact. But if you're a Mormon girl and you want to go to work, you go to work. That doesn't mean that they're going to castigate you or they're going to throw you out of the Mormon Church because you go to work. I'll tell you, a lot of them couldn't survive in the economy if they didn't work, and they recognize that. They have a church office building that's 26 stories tall and I would say that 90 percent of the people who work there are women. They just want to make sure they take care of their families because they believe in raising big families.

The Urban Landscape

LEN: What about the image of Salt Lake City as desert?

WILLOUGHBY: Salt Lake City is in one of the most beautiful valleys anywhere in the United States. It's almost totally surrounded by mountains. It's right on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. There is what we call the Hard Pan Desert salt area between the core city and the Great Salt Lake, but farmers have found that in most instances through proper cultivation and irrigation they can raise almost anything they want. We have a great, great deal of pure water coming out of the mountains, lots of reservoirs up in the mountains. If you went to Salt Lake City, you'd be so utterly surprised by the beauty of it that sometimes it just kind of staggers your imagination.

Our streets are twice as wide as they are (in most cities). That was the theory of Brigham Young. He believed that the streets should be wide enough that you could turn an oxcart around and they just have not gotten away from that. They've maintained this and they've found that that's why we don't have mammoth traffic problems. The only traffic problems we have are on the Federal Interstate systems, which are narrow and three-lane. We have streets going right through the heart of the city that are six, seven, eight lanes wide. We move people very quickly.

LEN: That must make for quite a different approach to traffic patrol and that sort of thing.

WILLOUGHBY: Speed is our biggest problem, and

I say, a ghetto area. You really don't have a poor area in Salt Lake City. When it gets to the point where something is sort of deteriorating, the city or the church very quickly moves in and destroys the old and builds the new and helps relocate and finance those people that are caught up in the so-called ghetto area. We just don't have them. Our streets and our sidewalks are well maintained, our gutters are clean, our trees are trimmed, our parks are clean and kept nice and highly frequented by the population. We cannot imagine any vandalism to the park system. On the East Coast, the Eastern cities, there's such a hustling, things are moving so and you're policing not only horizontally, you're policing vertically too. You're policing mammoth structures of buildings and it's spread out for miles. We don't have that. We have a core city and a bedroom area that starts within eight blocks of the core city that's just a residential area with shopping centers.

The violence is not there that you have in Eastern cities. We probably have one of the lowest violent crime rates in the nation, but a lot of that has to do, in my personal opinion, with (the fact that) the people are taught, when they come to Salt Lake City, that it's your obligation to take care of your children, regardless of whether you're a Mormon or not. We have a fantastic school system. They're very, very strong on taking care of your family, disciplining your children, making sure they behave themselves, know where they're going, where they're coming from. Teachers are not afraid to discipline in the schools. They don't have the threat of suing the teacher just because she happens to use corporal punishment. It's just a different philosophy. The parents are very high on going into the schools and spending time with their kids, whether it's PTA or some other program. It's a different way of life, really. There's a lot of elbow room, a lot of breathing room. There are so many areas there where you can vent your day-to-day frustrations by going out and running in the mountains or hiking in the mountains or fishing or swimming or whatever you want to do. It's right within five minutes of Salt Lake City, so you can get away from the hubbub.

The Drunk Driving Debacle

LEN: I understand Utah has unusual liquor laws. How do they differ from those in other states?

WILLOUGHBY: The state owns all the liquor and the only way you can buy something to drink in Salt Lake

E. L. (Bud) Willoughby spent 19½ years with the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department, where he retired in 1973 as a major. He then returned to his birthplace of Pueblo, Colo., where he served as police chief for four years.

In April 1977, the police commission in Salt Lake City approached Willoughby about the chief's job there. He declined, but agreed to conduct a management study of their department. As he put it, "Apparently they liked the study well enough that they told me to come and implement the study that I had done... After a while they convinced me and I've been there now going on six years."

One of three sons in "a family that was total law enforcement" — both parents and both brothers also carried badges — Willoughby is a graduate of the FBI's National Executive Institute, the short course at the FBI National Academy and the Southern Police Institute.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Linda Sanders.

Salt Lake City Police Department



We're so diverse in our industries that it's had a rippling affect. We've not gained on our sales tax in the six years I've been there.

We've expanded and we have an international airport and persuaded Western Airlines to make that the hub rather than Denver, kind of stole them from Denver. Our outgoing and incoming have jumped 55 percent. A lot of money is coming into Salt Lake Valley as a result of that. That's a city-owned airport, too.

LEN: Is there any danger of the expanded air traffic bringing in more drug traffic?

WILLOUGHBY: The first year I was there we broke a \$100 million heroin ring. But it was warehousing. They're not the users. One year to the day, we broke another one of almost equal size. We have really vigorous enforcement of our drug laws. Working with the Federal people to insure swift and sure punishment, things diminish very quickly. Mormons, again, are deathly against drugs and that helps a great deal because we gain a lot of information and they get very upset when someone comes into their neighborhood that they know are on drugs. We're not faced with the drug problem that they're having in other cities, but I continually warn that valley that because of our growth — 400,000 in six years came to Utah County, Salt Lake City, Davis County — and when you've got that kind of growth, you've got tremendous potential for becoming a potential trouble-spot for drugs. So we were really elated when we were approached to set up the new law

City, you have to go into a state liquor store to buy it. (In a bar) you would only order a set-up from the hostess and you would have to personally get up and go over to a counter and get a mini-bottle and then bring the mini-bottle and pour it into your set-up yourself. They cannot do it. It's very strange. But you can brown-bag it, too. You can go to a liquor store and buy a fifth of whiskey and order a set-up and sit there and pour your own out of the brown bag if you want. That creates some policing problems. It adds to our drunk driving problems.

LEN: How do you cope with the drunk driving problem?

WILLOUGHBY: Why I'm so involved in it is that when I changed jobs from Pueblo, Colo., and went to Salt Lake City, I was put on the executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and asked to serve, which I agreed to do and have enjoyed very much. One of the things that President (Wilson) Speir at the time asked me to do was to get heavily involved in the highway safety committee of the International, and I said certainly. From that, I have served on various boards and committees all across this country in handling and designing highway safety projects. One of them that we anticipated, four years ago we anticipated that if law enforcement didn't do something about DUI that the public and the nation was going to come down on law enforcement, the whole system, because we couldn't tolerate 22 or 23,000 people being killed as a result of alcohol. There is a misconception, by the way, and I think it should be cleared up. Last year, they said there were 26,000 people killed in alcohol-related accidents. That's true to a point, but there are a lot of those (cases where) the person who was drinking and who was intoxicated was not driving, he was a pedestrian. Next there was a person in a car who had alcohol and was killed who was not the driver. And then there were people who were drivers of cars who had been drinking or someone else was killed that was not their fault. It was a driver of a vehicle who was driving but did not have alcohol. I think they just lumped the sum of 26,000 into a big group and said, "We had 26,000 people killed as a result of alcohol-related accidents." That's not a misstatement, but it's not a factual statement. I qualify what I said by saying there are far too many. I don't care if there's only a thousand or a hundred, we've got to do something about it.

From that and the fact that intoxicated drivers are as mobile as our society — they move at a moment's notice from one jurisdiction to another. In Salt Lake City and the valley, there are 17 jurisdictions and we've got about 1,100,000 people. The number of liquor outlets and the beer bars that only serve beer, the majority of those are in Salt Lake City and the downtown area. We become the hub of the drinking. As a result of that, after they get through with their drinking, they get in their cars and get to the suburban areas. A lot of accidents occur in Salt Lake or adjoining cities, so we've got a jurisdictional problem. So all the chiefs sat down and said we have statewide powers granted by the State of Utah. But we do all operate in the vacuum of our own jurisdictions. What we need to do is form a strike force that has officers representing all the jurisdictions under the command of one commander with a commission or a board that sets policies and rules and regulations. You can operate anywhere in the valley and when you catch a suspected drunken driver then you follow the rules and regulations that we lay down.

As a result, we found that there's more to it than even that. Because the hub is right on the northern border of our county, just 20 blocks from ground zero is a jurisdictional boundary called a county line and over here is Davis County. So if we don't bring Davis County into the project, it becomes a sanctuary 20 blocks from ground zero. So we push them very hard now, because when we say a target area, we mean that area at the center of the target and this operational portion within a diameter of at least 30 miles, and that will incorporate then all of the masses of the people that are basically in that area that's targeted. We set up a mechanism for training, for not only police officers, but prosecutors and the indoctrination of judges and the scheduling of the courts about what are we going to do with them once they're convicted. Are there county jails or penitentiaries where we can put them? Not necessarily should

we put them in the penitentiary or county jail, but there should be some area where they can be controlled so that they can be helped and they can dry them out if they're alcoholics, or give them some counseling to keep from becoming alcoholics, and then a tracking system and an evaluation system. Then we also designed a tracking system for the whole state of Utah, so if you get arrested and convicted in Salt Lake City for drunken driving and two weeks from now you're in St. George, the far southern city of our state, they can query that computer and say not only have you just now got (caught) in here in St. George, but two weeks ago you were convicted of drunken driving in Salt Lake City. We need that, not only in our state between cities of our state, we need it across this country. We don't have that capability and those are things that we're doing that a lot of people are looking at right now.

We have probably one of the finest resources in the nation in the University of Utah. They're just absolutely fantastic when it comes to tracking and helping us in documenting what we're doing, and normally at no cost. They get the publicity, and that's fine — we're not after publicity.

So that's basically what we're doing with DWI. A lot of the big emphasis across this country started with a congressman of the United States, Congressman (James) Hansen (of Utah), who has been really plugging for this and who is on the President's commission on DUI. I have testified before the President's commission. I'm a firm believer in if you're going to drink, just don't get behind the wheel of an automobile. That's all there is to it.

Upping the Ante

LEN: Has Utah made any changes in the state laws on drunk driving?

WILLOUGHBY: Oh, yes. A few years ago if you were convicted of drunken driving and you didn't have any convictions, the maximum fine was \$299. If I was caught for drunken driving, the best thing I could do was run in and say, "I'm guilty, here's \$299" and run out the door. Nobody'd know anything about it except the police. They've changed that now to \$1,000. Also, we

'If the emphasis is going to be so strong across the nation on drunken drivers and the numbers we're going to be arresting, we're not going to have room for the criminals.'

have the impoundment of the vehicle immediately for 48 hours and confiscation of the license. If you refuse to take the Breathalyzer or the testing, whether it be a toximeter, blood alcohol or the Breathalyzer, your license is suspended for one year. So we have changed the legislation. They're talking about in this legislative session a mandatory sentencing program. I don't know whether that's good or bad. I'll be honest with you, I've really got to research that because our penitentiaries and our county jails are full. If the emphasis is going to be so strong across the nation on drunken drivers and the numbers that we feel we're going to be arresting, we're not going to have room for the criminals, although in our state drunk driving is a criminal offense. What I'm talking about is we've got to handle the total system. We can't say today we're going to work on drunken drivers and let the hold-up people go. It doesn't work that way.

LEN: What is the economy like in Salt Lake City?

WILLOUGHBY: For the first time since the middle 40's, our unemployment has risen above the 8 percent point. We're still below the national average. Normally, even when the country goes through a bad economic condition, we have such a stable economy in the state of Utah and Salt Lake City, it doesn't affect us very much. When there was a 7 percent (unemployment rate) we were still at 4 percent. I've got to attribute that to the quality of leadership that we've had in bringing in those types of corporations and companies that are continually needed. We do have the Anaconda copper plant, Kenicott copper, and they've had to cut way back, but the valley is not solely dependent on that big mine.

enforcement coordinating committee with the United States Attorney and just in a matter of days we set up a drug strike force. The results have just been staggering in what they've been doing there. Not so much just on drugs, but also on how many crimes we're solving and how much property we're recovering as a result of that strike force doing drug work. The user has to have the bucks so he's a burglar or a hold-up man or a pickpocket or a shoplifter. So it's not just our drug problem, but it's also helped us a great deal in our crime problem.

Built-in Community Crime Prevention

LEN: What is the crime rate in Salt Lake City?

WILLOUGHBY: In Salt Lake City, we were one whole percentage point down as of last month in crime from where we were in 1981 and our violent crime rate is maybe 40 percent of what it is in the nation. Let me share something with you where if every community had it would help them: the neighborhood watch program. When you have a city that's already broken down by a religious organization where you have a central function and then you have a stake that has so many wards in it and wards have so many people by block, you've got a built-in community crime prevention program. The word can filter from the church to the stake to the ward to the people very quickly, within 24 hours. When we designed our community crime prevention program, our block watch program, what we did was train the stakes and the stake presidents and their staffs to train the bishops of the wards and their staffs to train

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LEN interview: Salt Lake City Chief Bud Willoughby

Continued from Page 9

tha block as block watchera. They self-report a lot of the everyday little intelligence things to tha bishop's office, who then reports it to us. So it's almost a built-in mechanism to keep us informed. It has had just absolutely successful results in the detection and prevention of criminal activity in our city. It was there already waiting for community crime prevention to ask them to do something.

LEN: So if you saw a pattern in crime — for instance a string of home burglaries — would you go to the stakes and ask them to get the word out?

WILLOUGHBY: We don't have to do that; they come to us. We define a grid for the entire valley, and our valley is broken into four-square-block geographical grids. Each four-square block is given a number and broken down into exact locations. With our high-speed computers, every address is fed into the computer by that number and we have, in my opinion, probably one of the finest crime analysis systems in the nation. A brand new computer system designed by a large firm (is) tied into our radio system, so everything is instantaneous. So if we see a flow of burglaries starting to develop, those block captains, any time they want to, can call crime analysis and say, "What is the crime trend for our area and what is the prevalent crime?" And they'll say, "Well, we've got a little movement going southwest of grid number E42 for home burglaries and they're stealing television sets and breaking windows in the back of the house." As a result of that, then people start watching the back of other people's homes. The officers start cruising the neighborhood and start looking in the alleys and looking for strange cars. What you do is you harden the targets for the criminals to operate. All of a sudden he looks around and everybody's looking at him. He can't operate if he's too uneasy. Burglary is a crime of opportunity; if he doesn't see the opportunity because people are watching for him, he'll move on. We've just shown phenomenal results by doing it this way.

We do it with traffic the same way. If we start seeing a pattern of accidents we put our traffic enforcement units there and we can pinpoint it by the time of day and the day of the week. You put them out there about an hour before, where everybody can see them. We're not out there to get somebody who has an accident, we're out there to prevent somebody from having an accident. That has resulted in a much lower rate of accidents. We have 25 daily target areas of high-incidence of crime areas — that's where we put our people. We don't have any so-called beats like they have (elsewhere). Our beats fluctuate by the hour.

LEN: You mean patrol officers come in for duty and don't know what area of the city they'll be assigned to?

WILLOUGHBY: He knows he belongs to a sector, but then his sergeant will say, "Alright, here is the crime that you've had and here are the trends of crime. Now, Joe, your call number is going to be 111, but I want you to patrol from 7th East to 13th East and 7th South to 12th South and I want you to do that the next two hours because we've been having some burglaries in there, or we've been having some car thefts in there." He does that, then within 15 or 20 minutes before his two hours are up, his sergeant calls him and says, okay, switch over to W23 grid because we're having this kind of a problem, plus the fact that they're having a football game at East High School and there's going to be a bunch of kids released at 5:30 when the ballgame's over and you can help with the traffic. So we follow the flow of where people are and where people problems are instead of riding around in your little metal cocoon and waiting for the radio to tell you something.

When I was a patrol officer, you didn't leave your beat unless they told you to. We give our officers full authority to follow crimes. If they go to your home and you've been burglarized and they develop something that's 15 blocks from here — somebody tells them a guy just pawned a television over there — they have every authority to go over there and check on it. You don't have to wait for the detective to do it. "Detective" isn't anything but a term; it's a name. His badge doesn't give him any more authority than a policeman. So we give them that.

Borrowing the Company Car

Our officers all have their own cars, too. They take them home, go the grocery store, we don't care what they do with them. Those automobiles are much cleaner, our maintenance costs go way down, the visibility of those police cars is the greatest crime prevention tool

that we have. When they're at the shopping center, just the mere fact that police cars are sitting in that shopping center is a deterrent to crime; the mere fact that they're sitting in the neighborhood is a deterrent to crime. The mere fact that they're going from here to there is a deterrent to crime. It helps slow down traffic.

LEN: How does the program work? Do officers have different responsibilities for use and maintenance of the car since they use it for personal purposes?

WILLOUGHBY: The city buys the car and the car is assigned to the officer, with all related equipment. So that it is not a total benefit to the officer, we charge the officers who live inside the city \$15 a month for the gasoline to go to and from home. And the city is still making money. If they live outside the city, it's \$25 a month. But the minute you get in the car you put yourself on duty. Let's say that you've got to come back downtown to go to court, or you've got to go to the doctor. The minute you get in the car, you put yourself in service. You're on call. You give your location when you're in service, so if you're going down the street and

'We're not giving the cops in this country the credit for being as smart as they are. They're intelligent, go-getting, hard-working people, but we restrict them too much.'

see an incident, you take action. How they repay the public for it is that they cannot claim dollars of overtime unless they put themselves in for at least two hours. They agree to this. And it's really just unbelievable how it works. On a rainy day, they'll see people standing out waiting for a bus and the bus is late, the officer'll stop and pick them up if they're going into town. What does that hurt? They own the car, the citizen owns the car, their taxes buy the car. You see somebody that's got a tire problem or ran out of gas, we say, "Stop and help them. Get out of your car, take them to the gas station." It has drawn our public so close to us.

LEN: How does the city afford the purchase of so many extra cars?

WILLOUGHBY: Your outlay is this: if you have cars that rotate around the clock, those cars, in our city, will wear out about every 13 months. These cars are guaranteed to last us four years. If the car belongs to me and I am responsible, I'm going to make sure that the wheels are aligned and the tires are properly inflated, the proper maintenance of the vehicle, changing the oil and all that, is done. That car should last for four years. But you give it to five different people — and remember, it takes five officers to patrol one beat around the clock, because of days off — so you throw that into an environment with five different officers and they're going to beat that car to death and it's going to last only about 13 months. You have an investment of \$8,800 for 13 months. You have an investment now of \$8,800 for four years. It saves you money in the long run.

Next is you can place responsibility. If there's a dent in the fender, you know who dented the fender. With five officers, you don't know who dented the fender. The cars are cleaner, and you can put more equipment in them so the officers don't have to put it all over them. Look at some of these officers. My God, they can't carry much more than what they're carrying. Now they can put it in the trunks of their cars, raincoats and boots, the heavy equipment like ropes, first-aid kits — they can handle so many more things now and they don't have to call in specialists. Every car has its own fingerprint kit. They take their own latent prints. Before, we had to have special people do that. So what we're doing is saying he's like an FBI agent — he can do anything he's big enough to do.

LEN: Do you run into trouble with that approach, as far as officers being reluctant to turn over cases when they develop beyond the officer's capabilities, or not wanting to work with specialists?

WILLOUGHBY: We had a very strange case that happened in Salt Lake City three years ago August 20, where two white girls and two young black men were jogging on Ninth South and they entered a park called Liberty Park. These were just friends, 15 to 18 years of age. Out of a vacant lot a rifle was fired and killed the two men and a girl was shot. With that, we took on the posture that we weren't going to tolerate this type of thing. We knew through intelligence that this was not a racial group that did this, but it didn't mean that the person that did it wasn't a racist — it turned out he was.

LEN: That person was eventually convicted of depriving the two men of their civil rights, wasn't he?

WILLOUGHBY: First, and convicted of murder second. My philosophy on that is just like I have with my beat officers. You have no boundaries. We asked the FBI to aid and assist us, because we just really felt that this wasn't a local problem, because there had been other cases that had similarities around the country — Fort Wayne, Ind., with the shooting of Vernon Jordan, the one down in Oklahoma City, Cincinnati, Ohio. So in my staff I said, "I want it solved and I don't care where you go to solve it. If it leads you to go to New York, you go to New York. If it leads you to San Diego, you go to San Diego. Because there's ties here and we'll never solve this crime unless we have that flexibility. So you follow the leads wherever they take you."

I put together a task force of 25 investigators and I started them out with a quarter of a million dollars. And I said, "You solve this crime. You can do it if you put forth your effort and communicate with the other agencies that have had similar cases and coordinate with the

FBI, but go where you have to go." They did that and they solved it. They met with those other people and they had that flexibility and that authority. It proved that if you tie your officer down to a beat, you'll never resolve these problems, because crime moves into his beat and out but he can only stay in his beat.

I use the same theory in letting them go outside the city, go anywhere they want. The mayor and the council of our city said, "Hey, the responsibility is yours. How can we hold you responsible, then all of a sudden put up barriers in front of you?" At the same time, we were getting calls from a couple of people saying that we would do nothing. I stood before about 100 blacks one night and took all the crap they could throw at me. I said, "We're going to solve your crime." They said, "That's idle talk." I said, "We're going to solve your crime." If you don't create a positive image from the top, and a positive image in your community, then you will have people who say you'll just give this a brush and go on to the next one. I wasn't going to do it.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

LEN: How do you coordinate that, with officers having so much freedom?

WILLOUGHBY: You still have them reporting to their supervisor. Technology has helped us a great deal because we have one of the most sophisticated computer systems in the world. We were the testing place for the Motorola system and the computer-aided dispatch. You would have to see, it's not something I can explain. But we can pull things out of the computer that would take literally months to pull out of a manual system, and it makes a tremendous difference. We have become very sophisticated and we use this.

We're not giving cops in this country the latitude and we're not giving them the credit for being as smart as they are. They're intelligent, go-getting, hard-working people, but we restrict them too much. We're scared they're going to embarrass us. Baloney! First of all, they'd surprise half of the chiefs of police in the nation. They may be smarter than they are. I don't believe in that philosophy. They can make you look good and they can make you look bad and those departments that have progressed are those that give the cops their head, with new innovative ideas and new approaches. They're the ones that are coming up with it. They'll get the credit for it. I came up through the ranks. I remember how I was held back in my opinions and my suggestions. We just don't give our policemen today the credit for being as smart and innovative and absolutely full of vigor to get out and do the job. They say that the courts throw barriers in front of them, the prosecutors throw barriers in front of them — administrators throw more barriers in front of them than anybody else. We're too concerned that they wear a tie and wear a hat. It's the old theory that even when you put them through a police academy, they're regimented. They've got to march, hup, two, three. Why? We're not in the army. We're not in the Marina Corps. We've got to change that type of an at-

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review:

Putting some starch in white-collar crime probes

The Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Financial Crimes. By Richard A. Nossen. Richmond, Va.: Richard A. Nossen & Associates, 1982. 121 pp.

White-collar crimes have received considerable attention during the past ten years, with many state and local law enforcement agencies having added white-collar or financial crime units to their investigative repertoire. "The Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Financial Crimes" reflects this current concern and provides detailed information for investigating white-collar, political corruption and racketeering cases. The author has considerable expertise in this area, having served in various investigative

and supervisory capacities with the Internal Revenue Service for 24 years. In addition, Nossen has conducted training seminars for state and local agencies in various investigative processes relating to financial crimes.

One detection technique that the author stresses is the "net worth principle." Basically, this principle attempts to show that the target has made expenditures far in excess of the individual's legitimate income. As a consequence, inferences can logically be drawn that the target has income from illegitimate sources, and this conclusion can be introduced as circumstantial evidence in a court of law.

The preparation of the net worth statement is crucial, and two formats are presented early in the text: the net worth/expenditures schedule and the "source and application of funds" format. Personally, this reviewer found the net worth and expenditures format more desirable and easier to understand.

The author describes numerous sources that can conveniently be used to gather information about a target's assets and liabilities. The guidelines and methods for obtaining bank records are very detailed and give the evidentiary nature of the data gathered. The reader is cautioned that all assets are to be listed at cost and not current market value, to avoid contaminating the final product.

Throughout this handbook, copies of the records and reports needed to compile the data are presented, significantly aiding in the understanding of the written explanation. This is a considerable assistance to the reader who is unfamiliar with the forms. The copy of the broker's statement was very informative and provided added insight into securities statements.

While reading the first third of this book, I was formulating in my mind what kind of defenses a target could produce to counter the inferences generated by the net worth investigation. Happily, my curiosity was answered and the explanation reduced to the following four basic

conditions:

- ¶ Cash accumulated and retained from prior years;
- ¶ Gifts of cash from friends;
- ¶ Cash borrowed from friends that remains unpaid;
- ¶ Inherited cash or other property converted to cash.

The implications of utilizing the aforementioned defenses are covered thoroughly.

Chapter three contains exhaustive information for analyzing the purchases and sales of stocks and bonds. Included in this section is information relative to the codes contained on checks. These codes were developed by the American Banker's Association and are referred to as the "A.B.A. transit number."

The remainder of the text is concerned with general concepts of evidence, interrogation techniques and report writing. Study guides are available to provide practical application of the principles contained in this text.

As the author indicates in Chapter One, this text and related materials are extremely valuable to criminal justice students, experienced criminal investigators and auditors. With this evaluation, I fully agree.

JACK F. DOWLING

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A 'perceptive,' 'understanding' look at police marriage problems

Understanding and Solving Your Police Marriage Problems. By Hilda F. Besaer and Sandra J. Robinson. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1982. 162 pp.

Dr. Hilda F. Besaer, a psychologist with experience in police applicant testing and counseling, and Sandra J. Robinson, a police wife who worked in the personnel office of a large police department, confront for the first time the effects of police stress on the spouses and children of police officers.

Their presentation of various specific problems and suggested solutions is perceptive. Their attempt to provide solutions other than the "total woman" concept constitutes the first in-depth proposals for coping with the far-reaching effects of police work on a marriage. They exhibit an understanding of the position of being a police spouse which has heretofore been lacking.

Following a chapter on effective communication skills is a section on marital assessment, which offers a personal ques-

tionnaire to be answered by each partner separately and then reviewed jointly. The questions have great scope and allow for a better understanding of what each spouse feels and their expectations of each other.

The chapter on stress and burnout is both sensitive and comprehensive in its approach to dealing with the occupational hazards of police work and the consequences for both the police officer and his spouse.

All in all Besaer and Robinson have put forth the best work so far relating to the problems of police marriages, but one wonders why they seem to stop short in dealing with a few of the more serious circumstances.

The authors make no mention of the situations faced when the officer is continuing his education and thereby creating additional difficulties that both he and his family must deal with.

Also neglected is the problem of

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Riding the rails. . .

Skid rows examined

The Demolition of Skid Row. By Ronnld J. Miller. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1982. 147 pp.

"The Demolition of Skid Row" is actually two books in one. In the first part, the reader is presented with a short history of skid rows, a description of what was going on in the 1970's and what may be expected in the future for such areas. A model is presented by means of which one may test whether or not an area is a skid row, and the various roles played by various social agencies are described and to some extent evaluated, (included are the police, churches or missions and others). In the second part, meanwhile, Miller offers a description of the time he spent "riding the rails" throughout the Northwest. After finishing this book I was left with the notion that the author rather enjoyed his time spent with the residents of various skid rows and found it difficult to give up the freedom of the rails.

It was interesting to learn that the term "skid row" came from another term, "skid road," a term that was used

to refer to the road upon which logs were dragged to the lumber mills in Seattle, Washington. Numerous businesses grew up along these paths to provide services to the people, predominantly males, who worked the area. As time passed, the areas around the roads grew old and tired, thus attracting businesses needing low rents. The lower rents also attracted men with little money and much time; skid row was born.

The model presented by the author provides a method by which an area may be defined to be a skid row. The scale awards points to different types of businesses, activities (such as groups drinking from the same bottle), and people. Certain businesses, such as low-rent hotels, or casual-labor offices are worth more points than other businesses, such as plasma-collection centers or pawn shops. Some activities, such as the presence of derelicts, are likewise assigned greater weight than others, such as loitering. Miller uses this model to point out that skid row areas are disappearing — most

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The End of the Beginning

by

Richard Pearson, Theodore K. Moran, James C. Berger,
Kenneth C. Laudon, Janice R. McKenzie, Thomas J. Bonita III

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning is the result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in American colleges and universities. The authors — a faculty planning group at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice — based their findings and conclusions upon 250 questionnaire surveys among respondents in 37 states at 146 institutions, campus visits for interviews at 14 universities, and a content analysis of college catalogs. In addition, an advisory committee appointed by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences contributed guidance and suggestions on methodology and, based on a second questionnaire, confirmed and extended the findings of the authors.

The study examines a sector of postsecondary education that grew intensively during the late 1960's and 1970's when other sectors faced dwindling enrollments, limited budgets and marginal growth. During two decades, the authors found, an early emphasis on vocationalism in criminal justice education was replaced by academic programs developed in the humanities, the social and behavioral sciences, and professional subjects. They examine a professoriate that strongly emphasized practical experience but later developed traditional academic credentials. They describe new and distinctive ways that were developed to teach non-traditional students, including mid-career police officers and other criminal justice practitioners.

The authors conclude that criminal justice education has, during only two decades, become an established, vital part of the educational curricula in America colleges and universities. They also attempt to define some of the current and future problems for educators, including the need for scholarship and research, the tension between general liberal arts studies and professional studies in law enforcement and criminal justice, vague educational objectives which need clarification, and the quality of criminal justice education.

Criminal Justice Education will be of interest to criminal justice educators at college and universities and to law enforcement executives and practitioners who are concerned with the development of their field. For educators generally, this book provides evidence that postsecondary education has not lost its capacity for innovation and growth.

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220 pages

\$5.50

To order, send check or money order for \$5.40 to The John Jay Press, 111 West 40th Street, New York, New York 10019

The final roll call

Members of the Volusia County, Fla., SWAT team carry the body of their colleague, Sheriff's Deputy Steve Saboda, to its hurlal site on November 10 after a Catholic Mass. Saboda was killed during a shootout with a man who had barricaded himself in his house. Another deputy also was wounded in the attack, which ended when the gunman took his own life.

Wide World Photo



Public Forum...

The hidden flaws in New York's 'police corps' plan

Continued from Page 6

of some law enforcement courses during the regular period of study. These training periods would appear to conflict with the stated notion that any member's pre-service education may consist of "any course of study." Withholding training until after graduation will eat up at least a sixth of the three years of obligatory duty. Compounding the problem, the resources for training the 30,000 members of the new police corps are neither described nor identified.

The proposal envisions that by the end of the second year of the program, several hundred experienced state troopers in rural areas will be relieved from their routine administrative workloads, with their places taken by new police corps members. However, the use of the new police for clerical duties appears to contradict the main thrust of the plan.

The plan states that 500 experienced state police officers will be reassigned to the city's Transit Police force. Is their replacement by members of the new police corps in upstate areas to be seen as a meaningful exchange? Will these 500

state officers be provided a cost of living adjustment as a result of their transfer to the city?

Above all, the proposal appears to belittle the past history and service of the thousands of men and women who have served and are serving as members of auxiliary and reserve police units throughout the state. For example, the 7,000 police auxiliaries in New York City are used almost exclusively on foot patrol and to maintain order on city streets and subway platforms. Unlike the recruit from the proposed new police corps, the auxiliary police officer is truly a volunteer and serves his or her community with no expectation of financial return. Furthermore, auxiliaries are able to fulfill their mandate through the use of their uniform, nightstick, and two-way radio. A local law permits the police commissioner to declare a state of emergency and to extend "peace officer" status to them. Local control over them has never been an issue and their training has been constantly improving.

The new "police corps" plan seems to be well intentioned, but a more ap-

propriate mechanism for expanding the presence of police already exists. Units like New York City's auxiliary police force have been on the scene for more than 50 years, and they have consistently proven their readiness, willingness, and ability to do any task assigned. Efforts to upgrade the existing auxiliary police programs would not only properly honor these real volunteers, but greatly contribute to the safety and security of all New Yorkers.

The presentation and dissemination of "The New Police Corps" proposal poses a problem in decision-making for those in New York's executive and legislative branches. They may reject, modify or adopt the proposal. However, it should be kept in mind that the proposal pays little attention to the importance of making better use of community, school and juvenile justice resources in order to stem the rise in juvenile delinquency. There has always existed a flexibility for utilizing auxiliary police as aides in a comprehensive delinquency prevention

program. Furthermore, the deployment of "New Police Corps" members with new diplomas from college and the police academy to the city's subways and streets may be unnecessary. "Buck privates" or infantrymen should be able to handle the job as effectively as the proposed new corps of "second lieutenants."

The full potential of auxiliary police forces has yet to be realized. These valuable resources should be tapped before relegating them to a possible third-rate position behind regular city police and the envisioned "New Police Corps" or "Civilian Police Reserve." It seems probable that the benefits said to flow from the creation of a new police corps could be obtained for a fraction of the estimated cost through the recruitment and more effective deployment of additional auxiliary police officers.

(Martin A. Greenberg is an assistant professor of law enforcement at Arkansas State University.)

Rand researchers clash over 'selective incapacitation' study

Continued from Page 3

subjective analysis of pre-sentencing reports now done by judges. "The criminal justice system currently attempts to discriminate among offenders on the basis of predicted risk by using less explicit and less accurate methods than those involved in selective incapacitation," he said.

Both the Chaikens and Greenwood agree that more research is needed before a predictive scale can be used in the courtroom. "This has been presented in the media as if it were something that could be used tomorrow," Greenwood said. "I've never said it could."

Although the Chaikens are skeptical about the scale's reliability for sentencing some defendants to longer prison terms, Marcia Chaiken said they are op-

timistic that it can be used to identify promising candidates for rehabilitation programs and alternatives to incapacitation.

Because the inaccuracy rate in identifying those who probably won't continue to commit crimes is far lower than the rate for those who will — only three percent — the Chaikens recommended that the scale be used to determine which offenders should be referred to standard programs of vocational training and drug rehabilitation.

"Whether the scale should be used depends on what purposes it would be used for," Marcia Chaiken said. "We are getting better and better at predicting who the low-rate people are, and that could be a valuable tool in developing options to incapacitation."

New NIJ director pledges greater responsiveness to practitioners

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meet with correctional officials during the American Corrections Association convention in Nashville next month and with attorneys during the American Bar Association meeting in New Orleans in February.

The institute also will be more responsive to criminal justice practitioners through the make-up of its advisory board, which includes a mix of researchers and practitioners, Stewart said.

The board includes a retired police chief, an assistant police chief, a patrol officer, a state Supreme Court judge, a county court administrator, an elected public defender and officials from the Police Executive Research Forum, IACP, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives and the National Sheriff's Association.

Stewart said he considers the increased openness to criminal justice practitioners important to NIJ. "It's a huge change," he said. "It's an historic change."

Coming up in Law Enforcement News:

LEN looks at police research from the practitioner's perspective in an interview with Allen Andrews, Director of Public Safety in Peoria, Ill.

Supreme Court Briefs: the limits of civil action against the police

Continued from Page 5

82-145, petition for certiorari denied on November 8, 1982.)

Civil Rights Action — §1983

In an unrelated action, the Supreme Court agreed in October to grant review in a case where a criminal defendant has sought relief under Title 42 U.S.C. §1983.

This case presented the very novel question of whether a defendant who pleaded guilty may bring a §1983 action to challenge the constitutionality of a search that produced the essential evidence of the crime for which the guilty plea was entered.

Following his plea of guilty, the defendant in the present case commenced this §1983 action. Last year, the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that the guilty plea in the state criminal proceeding did not bar the defendant's §1983 action against the arresting officers, who allegedly engaged in an illegal search and seizure of the evidence.

In addition to the question of whether the defendant in this case may in fact bring this §1983 action, the Supreme Court is expected to hear oral argument on whether the guilty plea should act as a bar to litigation on the legality of the search in the context of a §1983 action. (*Haring v. Prosser*, No. 81-2169, review granted October 12, 1982.)

Custodial Interrogation

The Supreme Court has granted review to determine if a police officer violated the limits of custodial interrogation when he seized upon the opportunity to talk with the defendant after the defendant had asked the officer a question.

The defendant in the present case was taken into custody by Oregon State Police in connection with a manslaughter charge. While in custody, the defendant

was informed of his rights and he chose to remain silent and not undergo questioning. Several minutes later the defendant asked a state police officer who was preparing to transport the defendant to jail, "Well, what is going to happen to me now?" Rather than informing the defendant that he was to be transported to jail, the state police officer struck up a conversation with the defendant. During the course of that discussion, which occurred without counsel being present and only minutes after the defendant had said that he did not want to talk, incriminating statements were made. The interrogation following those statements lead to the administration of a polygraph examination.

Both the statements and the polygraph examination were admitted at the defendant's trial. He was convicted of first-degree manslaughter and an appeal was taken to the Oregon Court of Appeals. That court ruled that the defendant's question to the state police officer was not enough to waive the Miranda rights that the defendant had invoked just minutes before. From that decision, the Oregon court determined that the defendant's conviction should be reversed and a new trial was ordered.

The State of Oregon successfully petitioned for review before the Supreme Court. When the Supreme Court hears oral argument in this case, most likely in the fall of 1983 or spring of 1984, the argument will center on whether the state police officer violated the limits of the custodial interrogation by utilizing the defendant's question as an excuse to conduct a full interrogation and polygraph examination. (*Oregon v. Bradshaw*, No. 81-1857, review granted on November 1, 1982.)



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

The Big Brother complex: Computers, policing, and concerns about privacy rights

We are, no doubt, at the dawn of the Information Age when the computer will be king. Not far distant is the time when virtually all financial transactions, consumer purchases and business dealings will be handled exclusively by computers, with nary a human touch.

In the law enforcement field, though, the computer is not even a prince, much less a king. Few police agencies are using computers to anything near their potential, which includes a host of applications beyond mere record-keeping. In its advanced state, a computer can instantly pinpoint crime suspects by description, mug-shot number, fingerprint classification, associates, aliases, modus operandi, arrest record, and hangout. The computer can also vastly speed up crime analysis.

Still, hundreds of police agencies already have their own computer or access to one in their governmental jurisdiction. And tens of thousands of criminal history records already are coded into computers, raising the specter of Big Brother looking over the shoulder of every citizen who has ever come into contact with the police, no matter how remotely. Some of these Big Brotherly fears have been allayed over the past decade as all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, have taken steps to tighten up dissemination of criminal histories, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The move toward insuring privacy began in 1973, when Congress required states with Federally-funded criminal history record systems to adopt laws or regulations aimed at the confidentiality, security and accuracy of criminal history records. By 1981, all states and the three territories have public records laws, and 49 of them specifically mandated accuracy and completeness. In announcing these facts last summer, the acting director of BJS, Benjamin H. Renshaw, said: "A 1979 public opinion poll affirmed that the American people are greatly concerned about privacy and the negative impact that may result from storing personal information in computers. Indeed, three out of four Americans believe the right of privacy is tantamount to the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The BJS survey showed that by 1981, of the 50 states and three territories:

- Forty-two permitted persons to inspect their own criminal justice records;
- Thirty-six permitted corrections of challenged materials;
- Twenty-nine required police to keep records of all disclosures of information;
- Forty-six had a regulatory authority for criminal history record management;
- Fifty-two had central repositories for records;
- Forty-five provided for purging of non-conviction information.

The resultant tightening of criminal justice information might appear to tie police hands in sharing data. Not so. The BJS survey found that "all types of criminal history records are freely disclosed in virtually all jurisdictions for purposes related to law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice." The tightening has come in the form of greater restrictions on the disclosure of criminal histories to the press, private investigators, credit bureaus and others in the private sector, particularly non-convictions and open arrest records. Seven of the jurisdictions even forbid disclosure of records and convictions to the private sector.

The BJS survey reported: "Most jurisdictions distinguish between original records (police blotters, court dockets, and other chronological entries) and summary criminal histories, which are compilations of information indexed to individuals by name or other identifiers. Even when information in criminal histories is restricted, the original records usually remain available — although in most cases it would be difficult to search for them. This seems to be a popular way to provide privacy protection while not completely restricting historical records." In other words, an investigative reporter can pore over old documents to his heart's content, but in many states he won't have the benefit of complete summaries of an individual's contacts with the police — especially if they did not result in conviction.

As computers win growing acceptance in law enforcement, literally billions of bits of information about millions of citizens will find their way into computer memory banks. There is a bonanza to be had by police because computers can "talk" to each other. But it also raises serious civil liberties concerns since it could allow for nationwide transmission of unfounded allegations and minor brushes with the law. For this reason, the legislative action by the states in tightening disclosure rules and allowing citizens to correct, or at least challenge, data about themselves is reassuring.

Computer links between police agencies are still relatively primitive. State police computers are tied together nationwide by the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, and the FBI's National Crime Information Center is capable of telling whether a man arrested for armed robbery in California is wanted for another felony in Maine. Some states and counties also have their own computer-aided information systems. Overall, though, the Information Age in law enforcement is still in its infancy.

When it's fully grown, most states will be ready. Said BJS's Renshaw, "Our survey demonstrates that there is now a high level of commitment to criminal justice information policy development and a continually evolving body of law to protect the public interest."

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp. NJ 07675.)

Coming up in 'Burden's Beat':

Ordway Burden examines the burning issue of cop-killer bullets and the effort to regulate — or ban — them.

In 'Burden's Beat' — only in Law Enforcement News

Examination of skid rows adds new perspective to Bittner work

Continued from Page 11

due to urban renewal, but some due to a decline in residents.

With urban renewal destroying many of the skid row areas, several options are mentioned for existing skid rows. It is suggested that it is possible that skid

Coping with the problems of police marriages

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scapegoating — the officer who totally rejects his own part in coping with his problems and continually blames the job, spouse, children, school, etc., for his dissatisfaction and lack of fulfillment or success. It is the families of these officers who are in greatest need of assistance and they are the very ones who are offered the least.

It must be noted that while the book is specifically written for police families, not one group listed as a source of help is connected with any police department at all.

Change in any field of endeavor comes about slowly, but in the area of recognizing and dealing with the problems confronted by married police officers and their families, Besaer and Robinson have taken a great step.

WILLIAM CALDERONE
New York City Police Department

row areas might scatter into smaller pockets near the fringes of newly renovated central business districts, move totally to new areas, or disappear as a definable area. The author notes a decline in the number of residents in several of the areas that he studied toward the end of his research, and it would be interesting to know what has happened to the population of these areas since the start of the recent recession.

The last chapter of "The Demolition of Skid Row" describes the author's experiences while traveling with some residents of skid row areas. He spent much of the time riding the rails and describes the people he met, the methods they used to maintain their human comforts and other problems related to this method of travel.

"Demolition" is worth reading. I found it an interesting addition to some of Egon Bittner's work, especially "Larimer Tours" (University of Colorado, 1965). Miller's work offers a view from a different perspective than one usually encounters, and insights into the world of the residents of skid row areas. The book is recommended for anyone interested in the nature or evolution of skid row areas, or the people who inhabit them.

HAL NEES
Boulder, Colo., Police Department

Read a Good Book Lately?

Tell us about it. Send queries to Book Review Editor, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th Street, New York 10019

JOBS

Police Officers. The Metro-Dade Police Department, in Miami, Fla., has 250 vacancies at the police officer level. Applicants must be at least 19 years old, with valid driver's license and high school diploma or GED, weight proportionate to height, and eyes 20/100 correctable to 20/30. Applicants must be in good health and pass a written test, physical examination, psychological and background investigation.

Salary range is \$18,314 to \$23,600, plus educational incentive monies. Agency provides uniform, equipment, and health and life insurance. Retirement paid by department.

Send inquiries to: Metro-Dade Police Department, Recruitment Section, 1390 N.W. 14th Avenue, Miami, FL 33125.

Faculty Position. Sul Ross State University, in Alpine, Tex., is seeking applications for a criminal justice teaching position at the instructor or assistant professor level. This is a tenure-track position with a nine-month contract.

Applicants should have a minimum of a master's degree in criminal justice or a closely related field; doctorate preferred. Practical experience as well as teaching experience are preferred. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate criminal justice courses (12 semester hours), committee assignments, student advisement and curriculum development.

Appointment is for the fall 1983 semester, with the possibility of 1983 summer employment. Salary is in conformity with existing faculty salary schedule, depending upon education and experience, as well as fringe benefits.

Send letter of application, resume, transcripts and three letters of reference to: John R. Hudgens, Chairman, Criminal Justice Department, P.O. Box C12, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, TX 79830. Deadline for applications is March 31, 1983. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Director (non-faculty), National Crime Prevention Institute. The University of Louisville, in Louisville, Ky., is seeking an individual who will be responsible to the Dean of the School of Justice Administration for the management of a comprehensive program of crime prevention-related activities, including training,

technical assistance, and the collection and dissemination of information.

The position requires: master's degree in criminology, criminal justice or a closely related field; eight years related experience including administrative/managerial responsibilities; demonstrated instructional ability, and demonstrated career advancement over a period of five years. Prefer candidates with experience in: negotiating grants and contracts; developing and managing training and crime prevention programs; active participation in national organizations involved in crime prevention, and preparing and executing budgets.

Starting salary is negotiable and commensurate with qualifications (\$27,470 - \$33,500). One-year appointment, with continuation subject to success of the Institute.

Send comprehensive resume and the names of professional work-related references to: University of Louisville, Personnel Services, 2323 South Brook Street, Louisville, KY 40292. Deadline for all submissions is January 15, 1983, with date of employment to begin on or about February 15, 1983. The University of Louisville is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Educators/Trainers. Systems Enterprises Inc. is now recruiting part- and full-time faculty for spring courses in the Northeastern United States. Technological, specialized and state-of-the-art programs are sought; general survey courses are acceptable. Creativity backed by credentials of applicants will be considered.

Kindly forward availability, vita, and two (or more) brief descriptions of best courses to: Dr. Edward Ryan, Systems Enterprises Inc., 116 Hannibal Street, Blossburg, PA 16912.

Director of Chaplaincy Services. The Council of Christian Communion of Greater Cincinnati is seeking a Director of Chaplaincy Services to Adult Corrections. The person will be a staff member of the council, responsible for recruiting, training and supervising a corps of volunteer chaplains from broadly varying denominations and faiths for the Hamilton County Jail and the Cincinnati Community Correctional Institution. Candidates should have a demonstrated ability to work with volunteers, incarcerated individuals and criminal justice and church systems.

Applicants should be ordained clergy with a special sense of ministry to persons involved in the corrections system and with practical experience in the field. (Ordination is to be understood broadly to include lay religious or others.) Candidates with an M.Div. degree or the equivalent are preferred.

The job is projected as a full-time position, with salary and benefits package negotiable, commensurate with skills. To apply, send resume to: Council of Christian Communion of Greater Cincinnati, 1836 Fairmount Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45214. Telephone: (513) 251-4666. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1983.

Deputy Sheriff/Patrol Division. The Sarasota County, Fla., Sheriff's Department has vacancies to be filled. Requirements include an associate's degree or equivalent with no experience, or, with experience, 30 semester hours. Applicants must be no more than 32 years of age (35 with acceptable prior experience), and have 20/100 eyesight uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Screening process includes successful completion of written exam, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board.

Annual salary range is \$13,234 to \$18,572, plus educational incentive monies, depending on experience. Estimated time to maximum salary is three to twelve months, depending on experience. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System, and permanent shifts.

Send resume to, or contact: Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578. Telephone: (813) 366-9350.

Interview: Salt Lake City's Bud Willoughby

Continued from Page 10

titude. The police today are well-educated, sharp young men and women that have a desire to help us clean out the crime and the drug problem, and for God's sake, give them the time and the equipment and the tools, give them the back-up to do it, and they'll do it for you.

LEN: Several of the programs you've talked about indicate that your officers have a special relationship with the people of Salt Lake City. Is that a priority for you?

WILLOUGHBY: It's the only way we can survive. First of all, any chief of police that takes the job for the money is a fool. Secondly, if you think that you can exist — like I said, there were 13 police chiefs in 26 years, I find that wild. They didn't communicate with the public. The public is like a big corporation. I operate a \$19 million corporation. I'm the chairman of the board. The staff that I have is just like the staff of a corporation. Who are the stockholders? The public, the taxpayers. We're in the service field. They want a return for their dollar from the corporation that they feed their dollars into. What are the results? The results are lower conflict within the community and very low rates of crime. If we operated like a corporation, like a business, I'll tell you one thing, I'd say maybe 30 percent of the police agencies in this country would go bankrupt. We've got to change that. The police department belongs to the public. It doesn't belong to the chief of police. If you want the public to help us with drugs, if you want the public to help us with DUI, then you better be in communication with that public to support you. If they don't support you, I don't care how good you are, you're going to fail. If you're not committed to your community, then get out. A lot of chiefs are not committed to their community. I say that in all fairness to them. I've met them. They're waiting to retire in three years. I am community oriented and I'm people oriented. I love people; money doesn't mean that much to me. If I wanted to make money, I would have gotten out of this job a long time ago.

I think that where we're missing the boat, too — and this is why I've got such high regard for some of the organizations that we've created like the Major City Chiefs, SACOP (State Associations of Chiefs of Police), which is the smaller organizations — I'm saying the local law enforcement and state law enforcement are just (as guilty as Federal law enforcement agencies) of being concerned about "our own turf." Not letting anybody get in on our turf. Listen, I've got enough problems that anybody can come help me if they want to and I'm not worried about my turf. We've got to get out of the turf problem. If I look good and South Salt Lake looks good and the other cities look good, we all look good. But if we don't do that, we're all in trouble.

Periodically, you hear people say, "God, if we could just go back to the good old days." I thank God that we don't go back to the good old days. There weren't any good old days. There are areas that we could be a little better in today, but if we went back to the good old days, the whole system of law enforcement would collapse in this country, because the good old days couldn't handle the problems we have today. I think we ought to quit saying that and preach to our young cops on the street. "You've got it as good as we can give it to you today and we're going to try to give you a little bit more tomorrow. We're going to try to make you better fit to do one thing, and that is to satisfy the citizens of our country, our community, our neighbors." We're not going to do it unless we pool our resources and get out of the turf problem. We may have to do this by consolidating some departments to save dollars and become more efficient. We may have to break up some very large departments to bring them back into reality and bring them back closer to the people, because they're so big that people are nothing but numbers to them. We can't allow that to occur, either. As long as we're above-board and we let the people know what's going on, they'll support us. It's when we don't tell them, when we're vague, when we have no comment, that's when the public becomes suspicious.

MOVING?

Don't let your Law Enforcement News subscription get lost in the packing. Fill out and return the coupon below, along with your LEN mailing label (including account number) to: Law Enforcement News, Subscription Dept., 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Allow 6-8 weeks so that your copy of LEN will be there to greet you when you arrive at the new address.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

JANUARY 1983

- 3-5. Burglary Investigations Seminar. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.
- 3-7. Basic Skills for Youth Service Workers Seminar. Presented by The Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For further details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108.
- 4-February 4. At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.
- 5-8. Improving Police Management Workshop. Sponsored by The Georgia Police Academy & The U.S. Department of Justice. For further information, contact: Burt Kamin, Course Director, Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.
6. Child Sexual Abuse: The Offense, Offender, and Victim. Sponsored by Saint Joseph College Institute for the Treatment & Control of Child Sexual Abuse. Fee: \$175. For further information, contact: I. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Association, 3 Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.
- 10-14. Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course. Presented by The St. Louis University School of Medicine, c/o Mary Fran Ernst, Forensic & Environmental Pathology, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104.
- 10-21. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Seminar. Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$500. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- 10-21. Homicide Investigation Course. Presented by The Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500. For further details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.
- 17-21. Analytical Investigation Methods Course. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- 17-21. Sex Crimes Investigation Course. Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 17-February 11. Police Traffic Management Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$695. For further details, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.
- 18-19. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.
- 18-19. Fuel Efficient Driving Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$125. For further details, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.
- 20-21. Managing an Investigative Unit Seminar. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$125. For further details, please call: (212) 247-1600.
- 23-24. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Los Angeles, Calif. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.
- 24-25. Police Response to Burglary Seminar. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. For further information, contact: Joan Grant at (814) 865-9173.
- 24-28. Juvenile Probation Institutions Supervisor Phase II Course. Presented by The Criminal Justice Training Center of Modesto Junior College. For further details, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Phone: (209) 526-2000.
- 24-February 4. Advanced Arson for Profit Investigative Techniques Course. Presented by The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Fee: \$450. To be held in Glynn, Ga. For further details, contact: Special Agent in Charge, Explosives Enforcement Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department A, P.O. Box 784, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.
- 24-28. Basic Crime Scene Investigation Seminar. Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further details, contact: Roger J. Zimmerman, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0021 ext. 3322.
- 21-28. Junior Executive Course. Presented by The Florida Department of Law Enforcement. To be held in Orlando, Fla. For further details, contact: The Florida Department of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302. Attn: The Executive Institute. Telephone: (904) 188-8556.
- 21-February 1. Police Executive Development Course. Presented by The Southern Police Institute. Tuition: \$500. For further details, see: January 10-21.
- 21-February 11. Criminal Intelligence Analysis Course. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Santa Barbara, Calif. Fee: \$695. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- 31-February 1. First Line Police Supervision Seminar. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$125. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.
- 31-February 3. Field Training Officer Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.
- 31-February 4. Advanced Officer Course. Presented by The Criminal Justice Training Center of Modesto Junior College. For further details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.
- 31-February 4. Fingerprint Classification Course. Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.
- FEBRUARY**
- 2-3. Personnel Assessment Course. Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

details, please call the Center at: (212) 247-1600.

14-16. The Executive and Leadership Effectiveness Course. Presented by The Florida Department of Law Enforcement. For further details, see: January 24-28.

14-18. Process for Accident Analysis Course. Presented by The Traffic Institute. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60602.

14-18. Analytical Investigation Methods Course. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

14-18. Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: January 17-February 11.

14-18. Field Training Officer Course. Presented by The Criminal Justice Training Center of Modesto Junior College. For further details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.

14-May 13. 89th Administrative Officers Course. Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Tuition: \$1,200. For further details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

21-March 4. Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, see: January 4-February 4.

21-March 4. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., S. Jacksonville, FL 32216.

28-March 1. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

28-March 4. Communication Skills for the Effective Supervisor Course. Presented by The New England Institute of Law Enforcement. For further details, contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, New England Institute, P.O. Drawer E., Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 236-1200 ext. 367.

28-March 1. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North

Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

MARCH

23. Hypnosis for the Investigator Course. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$125. For further details, call the Center at (212) 247-1600.

7-10. Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., S. Jacksonville, FL 32216.

7-11. Police Supervisor In Service Training Course. Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. For further information, contact: Joan Grant at (814) 865-9173.

7-11. Analytical Investigation Methods (ANACAPA). Presented by The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

7-18. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Seminar. Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Fee: \$500. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

8-9. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. For further information, please contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

8-11. State Police Training Directors Seminar. Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: January 4-February 1.

9-10. Psychological Screening of Police Officers Course. To be held by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., S. Jacksonville, FL 32216.

11-16. Homicide Investigation Seminar. Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.

14-18. Photography for Criminal Investigations Course. Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

15-16. Identikit Course. Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.



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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

December 13, 1982

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Drug-war dialogues:

As seized marijuana piles up and President Reagan pledges more help, speakers at IACP's Atlanta meeting take stock of what's been done so far. This and other conference coverage begins on Page 1.



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